The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,043.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52	0
——— including postage.... „ 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28	0
——— including postage.... „ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „ 15	0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto..... „ 2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0	2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

INGLE—October 3rd, at No. 6 Grant Buildings, Mr. John Ingle, Captain of Pilot-Schooner "*Zephyr*," aged 42 years, deeply mourned by his afflicted wife and family.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PARTRIDGE—September 28th, at No. 8, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of S. B. Partridge, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LUMSDEN—September 15th, at Neggri Sing Factory, Gola Ghat, Assam, of gastric fever, Mr. George Lumsden, Superintendent Brahmapootra Tea Company, Limited, aged 26 years and 6 months.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MORLEY—September 24th, at Madras, at the residence of Mr. Thomas A. Doyle, Hunter's Street, Vepery, of typoid fever, Richard Oliver Morley, aged 18, last surviving son of the late James Morley, Esq., of Mysore.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship[s" ARABIA," 1,950 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 13th October, at noon, calling at the following Ports, viz.:—Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Gopalpore.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Down.	
	Oct. Oct.		Oct. Nov.
Leave Bombay .... 5 & 19		Leave Bussorah .....23 & 6	
„ Kurrachee ... 9	23	„ Fao 23	6
„ Gundur 10	24	„ Bushire 25	8
„ Muscat 13	27	„ Linga 27	10
„ B. Abbas 15	29	„ B. Abbas 29	12
„ Linga 16	30	„ Muscat 31	14
	Nov.		Nov.
„ Bushire 19	2	„ Gundur 2	16
„ Fao 20	3	„ Kurrachee..... 4	18
Arrive Bussorah 21	4	Arrive Bombay 7	21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 19th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 12th October, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

FOR SALE, one teakwood built LIFE BOAT complete. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, the Iron Steamer "VICTORIA," belonging to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, as she is, and now lies at Masagon, with whatever Stores she has on board. Apply to JAIRAM SEWJEE, Agent to His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, at 77, Bazaar Gate Street.

Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CLIMINAR," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Climinar."

Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "BARRACONTA," Goddard, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Goddard will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Goddard.

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1868.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s., 2nd class £27 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. PRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th October next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited (in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

One House, known formerly as Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's, overlooking Back Bay.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business, hitherto carried on by the undersigned, will on and after the 1st day of October 1868 be continued under the style and firm of JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868. JAMES GREAVES.

NOTICE.—Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM is authorised to SIGN our FIRM per procuration on and after the 1st day of October 1868.

JAMES GREAVES & COMPANY.

Broach, 30th September 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Parafin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER,

HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,
No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
4	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Coloured do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

BANK OF INDIA (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BEHAMJI NAOROSJI, }

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. EZRA MOSES is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOST, a RECEIPT No. 49, dated 13th June 1865, granted by the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) to Mr. DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY for Transfer Deeds and Certificates of Shares in the said Company, Numbered 9381, 9398, 9407, 9408, 9410, 9411, 9425, 9420, and 9394. The Shares are now registered in Mr. DOSSABHOY'S name, and anyone having found the abovementioned Receipt is requested to send it to the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

Bombay, 24th Sept. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half (the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full, or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In neither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2[illegible] month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, of the best—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnagur, Tilokmah, Besowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer. Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 60 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDERS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddars have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pashum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddars are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a coarse cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 8 each.

HAWLDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each,

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs.

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHREE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOK of this Company will be CLOSED from this date until further notice.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

MATHERAN.—THE CHOWK HOTEL.—NOTICE the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel has the pleasure to intimate to the gentry of Bombay that he has arranged to open a NEW HOTEL at MATHERAN, in the LATE CLUB HOUSE.

Further particulars will shortly be published. The Hotel will be opened on 15th instant.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c., of a superior quality charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—A quantity of unserviceable Government Dead Stock, such as DUPPERS, HORSE TROUGHS, HOGSHEADS empty, LANTERNS, Half CASKS, will be sold by Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 6th instant, at the Elphinstone Bunder at 2 P.M.

Terms—Cash; and Lots to be removed at once.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Commissariat Depot Office, Abyssinian Branch,
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the COLABA OBSERVATORY will be received by the undersigned, at his Office at the Mazagon Workshops, up to 10th October 1868 till 1 P.M.

Particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Public Works Department, Bombay, 1st October, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA *or the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street.

SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—A Subscription List is open at the Office of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, for the purpose of marking the esteem of the Society for the services rendered by Dr. Birdwood in the capacity of their Honorary Secretary. The Subscriptions thus collected will be devoted to a Testimonial to be offered to Dr. Birdwood. Such of the Members of the Society as are not in Bombay are requested, should they be so disposed, to send in the amount of their Subscriptions to the undersigned at their early convenience.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

धी बोम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

धी बोंबें, बर्मा ट्रेडिंगं कार्पोरेशन (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on MONDAY the Twelfth day of October instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 8th October 1868 at 2 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1868.

2.—To declare a Dividend.

3.—To fill up vacancies in the Direction.

4.—To consider an offer for leasing the Company's Mills.

5.—And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Pombay, 30th September 1868.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED up to 15th October 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited), held at the Registered Office of the Company at 4 P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 30th day of September last—

It was proposed by Henry Forman, Esq., seconded by Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree, Esq.,—"That the Resolution proposed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th instant viz —'That the Company be wound up voluntarily' be and is hereby confirmed."—Carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., seconded by Dinshaw Framjee, Esq.,—"That Mr. J. L. Scott and Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee be appointed Liquidators of the Company at a remuneration of 2½ per cent to be divided between them on the assets realized."

It was proposed as an amendment by Ruttonjee Bomanjee, Esq., seconded by Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugree, Esq.,—"That Messrs. John Dixon and J. L. Scott be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of 2½ per cent."

A poll having been demanded the Meeting was adjourned by the Chairman to TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of taking a poll.

And Notice is hereby given that the ADJOURNED MEETING will be held as directed by the Chairman on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1868.

A CARD.—GOVERNMENT ICE-HOUSE, Apollo Street, Bombay, June 23d, 1868.

Over this address is a Card, asking the indulgence of their Constituents for a cessation of all Ice supplies until the arrival of the "Eddystone," *sailing from Boston 3d June*, and stating that an oversight in the lease can be easily remedied: probably by waving all penalties for non-supply of Ice.

The Tudor Co. erected and paid for the usual portion of the present Government Ice House, and for a continuous period of twenty-four years they have never failed to supply *all* applicants with *all* the *Ice desired*, for a total of as many days in twenty-four years as the present lessee's fail in doing so the present summer, with the exception of an interregnum caused by the loss at sea of "Eagle Wing" in 1855; when through the machination of parties then in Bombay, who promised much and performed nothing, tenders were advertised, and the period for receiving them made so limited, that seasonable communication, even by Telegraph with America was impossible, and during this interval full and ample supplies of Ice reached Tudor Co. at Bombay.

The lease, however, was granted in October, 1865, to those who failed the first year to carry out any of its stipulations.

The Tudor Co., in ample supply of Ice, then asked to have the Government Ice House returned to them under lease, but the Ice Committee declined to do so.

A new lease was again granted to one of the parties concerned in the former one, with penalties for non-supplies to be paid daily, together with forfeiture of lease; and on the 23d June, by Card, the community are asked to await through an entire summer for the arrival of an Ice ship not due until far into the autumn.

The Tudor Co. think it is now proper to ask for the consideration which is due to them, both as the originators and as the only exporters of Ice from America to Asia (with the exception of trifling shipments to Batavia and Bombay), and also as the only parties who in any manner have performed faithfully their contract with the Bombay community, covering a period of twenty-four years, and with an exactness as respects supplies of Ice, challenging all other undertakings of a less perishable nature.

Boston, Aug 6th, 1868. TUDOR Co.

To the Bombay Community.

NOTICES.

LAW PARCHMENT.
Sheets 27 by 23 inches.
Rs. 2-8 per Sheet.
SUNDY & Co.

JONAS TYEB, Civil and Military Tailor and General Outfitter, No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, invites an inspection of his new and extensive STOCK just arrived for the approaching fine season:—Cloths for Military uniforms Plain and Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, in the newest styles. Bedford Cords for Riding Trousers, Flannel for Shirts, Silk and Wool. Zephyr Cloth for Sleeping Suits. Drills, white and fancy, for Trousers; and best Hosiery of every description.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew Tobacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.
On SATURDAY, the 10th Oct., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CARNATIC," (1,775 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain C. G. PERRINS, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 9th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3rd October, 1868.

WANTED, NATIVE SURVEYORS. Apply to MR. HENRY BEDFORD, C. E., Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET, at Matheran, Dr. Leith's BUNGALOW. For terms apply to Messrs VURJEEVUNDASS MADHOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the CLUB TENT, on the Esplanade, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 5-15 P.M.
JAMES DODDS, Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—WANTED, immediately, a large GODOWN to hold about 279 Puncheons of RUM. It should be near the Commissariat Stores. Dimensions and Rent to be communicated at once to the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain, Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 5th October 1868.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.
J. HECTOR, Agent.
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the putting in order of the Ship "MELBOURNE," in accordance with the requirements of the SURVEYOR'S REPORT. Particulars can be ascertained on application to Captain SYMINGTON, on board, or to
EDWARD BATES & Co.
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A FIFTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, Rs. 500 per Share, will be payable at our Office on and after the 6th instant.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.,
Agents to the Liquidators Iron Ship Co. (Ltd.)
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

THE "INVISIBLE SELF-WINDING" GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCH.—(Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent; Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1867.)—The only Watch that does not require the *special operation* of winding, as it WINDS ITSELF by merely opening the case to see the time, and cannot be overwound. Gold cases over 2 oz. in weight; goes from 48 to 52 hours; compensation balance; jewelled in ten holes; jewelled hands, &c., &c.
Now on view. Orders registered.
THORNHILL & Co., Medow Street.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 9th October, (instead of 2nd, as previously advertised), by order of Captain Power, on account of the concerned, in one or more lots as may be determined upon, the wreck of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying at anchor in Kurrachee harbour, including all Spars, Rigging, Fittings, and Stores of every description belonging thereto. For particulars apply to Messrs MCIVER & Co., Kurrachee, Agents for Captain Power, or here to WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers,
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 30th October 1868, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1867.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors for the current year, in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4th.—To elect Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K JOHNSON, Secretary.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from October 1st to 31st 1868.
Bombay, 3rd October 1868.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash Rs. A.	Credit Rs. A.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs. each	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb. each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb.	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, per dozen	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz packets, each	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each	1 1	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 12	2 0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce.	1 1	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint Bottles, each	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (*Extract Carnis*) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz.	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ½ lb. or ¼ lb. jars, per lb	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb.	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin each	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savory's, 1 lb. tin, each	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 2
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin "	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin "	2 4	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin "	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb.	0 14	1 0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,
Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgandy	20 8	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch*, 5th Aug. 1865.		
HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour, would suit to a marvel the first course of fish."—*Times*, 7th September 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—*Times*, 7th September 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 8	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Report on Wines, 1866.		
SAINTE ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially insance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night,"—*London Review, July 22nd, 1865.*		
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour.	28 8	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Review* 12 Aug. 1865		
THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August, 1865.		
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESZMELYER; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25 0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD; a red Wine possessing fine Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
& COMPANY, (LD.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Shippers of Cargo per "STAG," now loading here for Mauritius, are requested to furnish the undersigned with particulars and values of their Goods on board the said Ship on 2nd instant, the date on which a fire occurred.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Stag."
Bombay, 5th October 1868.

FOR SALE, prime AUSTRALIAN TALLOW (MUTTON and BEEF), in casks from 2 cwts. to 5 cwts. each.
Price Rs. 25 to Rs. 28 per cwt. Apply to
COWASJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE, DUBASH,
Military Square Lane, Fort.
5th October 1868.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTERS: a few of these are now available.
No. 2, price Rs. 28; No. 3, price Rs. 38.
These are the best purifyers of water ever offered for sale, and the only kind which retains its powers with undiminished vigour after being many years in use.
"The mode of filtration which does this (remove organic impurities) most satisfactorily is that of Mr. SPENCER'S Magnetic Carbide Filter. Fed with water from a Thames water-works stored in a house cistern, it gives a rapid supply of water of excellent sensible qualities, bright and colourless, free from odour, even when warmed or stored up for a few days, and with only that slight agreeable taste belonging to a pure calcareous and moderately aerated water, and containing only an exceedingly minute quantity of organic matter."—(*Lancet, March 23rd*, 1867; see also note, page 2.)
In a letter to a Medical friend, the late Professor GEORGE WILSON of Edinburgh says—
"Previously to Mr. SPENCER'S mode, there was practically no such thing as purifying impure water. The most perfect filtration was merely Straining, whilst the organic matter was left untouched. The rapidity of its action on brown peat water is marvellous."

Mr. SIMPSON, the eminent Water Engineer, says, in a recent letter to Mr. SPENCER—"MY FILTER STILL YIELDS AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF GOOD WATER."—(After eight years' use.)

Sole Agents for Bombay.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CURTIS AND HARVEY'S No. 6 GRAIN GUNPOWDER. The undersigned have just received a small supply of the above. Price per pound Rs. 3.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
FIRST ASSORTMENT, FOR SALADS.

Beans, Windsor.	Lettuce.
Beet Root.	Mustard.
Celery.	Onion.
Cress.	Radish, Long.
Cucumber.	Radish, Turnip.
Endive.	Peas.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.
SECOND ASSORTMENT, FOR COOKING.

Artichoke.	Knol Kohl.
Beans, French.	Parsley.
Brocoli.	Peas.
Cabbage.	Spinach:
Carrot, Large.	Tomata.
Carrot, Small.	Turnip.
Cauliflower.	Vegetable Marrow.

A fresh supply on Sale by
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD)

CLARET.
PETIT MEDOC.
A sound, agreeable, breakfast Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 11	Rs. 12 8

CLARET.
MEDOC.
A very superior breakfast or cup Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 14-8	Rs. 16

CLARET.
SAINT JULLIEN.
An excellent dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 21	Rs. 24

CLARET.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
A very fine, full-bodied, dinner Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 25	Rs. 28

The superior character of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of the
NEW CONSIGNMENT,
will fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supply.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.
Smith, Lieutenant, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Aitchison, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.
Stuart, Major, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Moore, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Forlong, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.
Tremenheere, Major General, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Aden.
Aitchison, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, to England.
Barry, Assistant Surgeon, 82nd Regiment, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
Mallaly, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, to join, to Kurrachee.
Knatchull, Captain, 95th Regiment, to join, to Mhow.
Huyshe, Captain, 49th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Forlong, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Mount Aboo.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Oct. 5	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Sept. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Oct. 5	Octavia	Bristow	Melbourne & Sydney.
	Evening Star	Harley	Moulmein.
	Governor Higgin-son (s)	Osborne	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship *Kate Gregory*, Laurenzon, to Moulmein, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Content*, to Liverpool via Carwar.
Ship *Mayaram Dayaram*, to Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

Sept. 29	Trevelyan		
	Saint Monan		
	Stonehouse		
	Camperdown		
	Underley		

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.
Sept. 29 Punjaub (s. s.).....W. H. Parker ...Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1868.

WHATEVER may happen in consequence of the distress arising from apprehended scarcity in the North-Western Provinces, no one will be able to allege, either that calamity was not foreseen, or that ample powers for mitigating its effects were not given by the Supreme Government. The *Gazette of India*, published on the 26th September, contains a document giving ample instructions, laying down broad, but well-guarded principles, authorizing the grant of relief both in the shape of wages and in the form of food and shelter to those incapable of work. The possible and probable extent of the scarcity are carefully estimated, and the whole subject is treated on the most comprehensive scale. The misfortune to be warded off, as far as may be humanly possible, is the failure, as a consequence of the scanty rainfall, of the autumn crop in Oude, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. There are some grounds for believing that the scope of the evil may not be so great as that which rendered 1860-61 remarkable. Means of communication have also increased, and will tell upon the accumulation of supplies. On the other hand, while the price of wheat is not greatly above the average, the prices of jowar and bajree have risen considerably, a sure indication of diminished and diminishing reserves. Against this may be set the effects of irrigation which have accrued during the last eight years—the area of land watered by the Ganges Canal alone having increased by about 300,000 acres. Estimating the meaning of the reported facts, the Government sees that it may have to meet a severe pressure, and provides accordingly; and should the information furnished later in the year show that the danger had passed, no harm will be done by the preparations set on foot.

But first it is absolutely essential that no exaggerated notions should go abroad on the subject of Government interference in the introduction of grain. Judging from what has been said of late about the Orissa famine, and the precedent which it is supposed to have set for the abolition of all principles and the substitution of a shallow empiricism in their place, both in simple matters of taxation and in the treatment of famines, we shall be prepared to read strong condemnations of the Government, unless, indeed, our self-complacent counsellors should have a "lucid interval." We are told to get money for municipal purposes, not by the best and most equitable methods, but wherever we can find it; and we shall be agreeably surprised if the Supreme Government is not condemned because it shows some of that wise regard for the laws of political economy and their careful application which it is now convenient to scoff at in Bombay. We agree with the Supreme Government that the analogy of Orissa "should not be permitted to lead to any disregard of the true principles which it is important to observe;" and we trust that in another matter when the subject goes before them the Government will be equally firm. But though the Government will not permit a rash interference with the supply of grain, or allow it to be understood that supplies can be had through any but the usual channels, of course it sees clearly enough that private trade may prove to be inadequate, and in that case there will be no slackness in granting the relief required. Government will not become a merchant, but Government can and will do much to assist the importers indirectly. It can ascertain the stock on hand, watch the markets, publish the prices, afford information of sources of supply, and be prepared to import at once should the occasion demand its intervention. Moreover Government can and will furnish employment, but furnish it, let us note, not with a blind desire merely to find work and pay wages, but with an intelligent regard for the public good, and at a rate of wages framed on a scale that will not operate as a check on the endeavours of the independent poor to pull through unaided. The local authority then, in an extreme case, is empowered to supply food directly, but if extremity does not befal, then wages will be paid for work done, outdoor relief will be given where the circumstances demand it, and in all other cases either indoor relief or indoor work, where possible. But as many districts, in the hardest times, cannot be supplied with food, emigration is strongly suggested. "Where there are no proper means of communication," says Mr. J. Strachey, as quoted in the government resolution, "and where the existing stock of food cannot be sufficiently increased by importations from without, the people who cannot get food at home remove themselves to places where food is obtainable. It is easier for them to go to the food than for the food to come to them." Emigration, consequently, has always been adopted as a mode of relief. If they do not return, it may be inferred that they are better off. But Government, while encouraging, can assist temporary emigration, and by providing work in the better supplied districts, re-inforce a natural expedient by giving it direction and system. Accordingly we are glad to see that some good will be extracted from evil, and that the scarcity should it arise will cause an impetus to be imparted to those very works, which will materially help in preventing the recurrence of famine. The authorities are instructed to push on railways, roads, and canals, in places readily reached by food; but they are to take care that the value of the work done shall accrue to the public and not to private persons. While insisting on all proper precautions, authority to proceed at once, at their own discretion, is granted to the local Government. "It is the wish of the Government of India that work shall everywhere be offered to the population so soon as the grant of relief in such a manner is thought by the local authorities to be necessary. It is most expedient that such help should be offered before the population becomes seriously affected by want, and no formalities or risk of eventual loss on the operations put in hand, should be allowed to stand in the way of thus giving relief to any section of the community which seems to be seriously suffering from the high price of food." Empowered to act on such broad principles so wisely guarded, the several local administrations will surely be held responsible if they fail to meet the probable affliction with promptitude, and deprive it of its worst sting. The memorandum published gives ample power, and needs only to be carried out by boldness tempered with discretion.

ACTING on purely commercial principles Government, both in England and in this country, exhibit a vast difference in their treatment of officers and soldiers. The reason, though far from creditable to the authorities, is very obvious. Private soldiers are difficult to be got, and therefore the inducements to enlist are daily increased: while as to officers, there are always a sufficient number of young men, who, attracted by the illusory romance of a military career, the social charms of a mess, the pleasure of wearing uniform, or simply because their fathers have served before them, are ready to accept the Queen's commission and bad interest on their purchase-money in return for always troublesome, sometimes arduous, duties, no inconsiderable amount of danger from climate and the enemy, and the certainty of a prolonged exile from their native country. This statement does not apply to doctors or quartermasters. In the cases of both these classes of officers it was found that good men would not accept commissions at the old rates of pay, &c., and consequently Government were compelled to offer a higher price for their services. As to combatant officers, however, whilst the pay and advantages of every other class in the army have been largely increased within the last few years, their remuneration for services daily becoming more arduous has remained perfectly stationary. This may be strictly just, but it certainly is not generous; and owing to the increased amount of duty which combatant officers are now called upon to perform and the ever rising cost of living, it will soon be found necessary to take some action in the matter. That any large direct increase of pay will be given, we much doubt; indeed, we do more than doubt, we feel almost certain on the subject. There are, however, many ways in which the position of an officer might be improved, in some cases without costing the country anything, and in others very little. These we will proceed to notice presently. In the meantime we wish to call attention to one or two glaring instances of the inequality between the treatment of officers and soldiers. If a soldier's wife is very ill she is sent home by herself to England at the Government expense; if less seriously ill she and her husband are both sent to the hills, also at Government expense. This is not the case with officers' wives. Any increase of pay to soldiers for long service is calculated at two shillings the rupee; with officers, paymasters for instance, the increase is reckoned at two shillings and sixpence the rupee. Soldiers' wives receive a family allowance of eight rupees a month, and soldiers' children one of two rupees and eight annas a month: officers' families receive nothing. Soldiers can draw one quart, and soldiers' wives one pint, of beer a day at less than cost price: officers cannot obtain beer even at cost price. Soldiers' families receive comfortable lodgings, rent free: officers' families do not. Soldiers' families pay no railway fare for passage through Egypt: officers' families do. There are many other advantages which soldiers have over officers, but the above are the most striking. It might not perhaps be feasible to place both on a complete equality as regards these points, but at a very little cost to Government the unequality might be greatly diminished. For instance, considering the large amount of transport available in the new transports—still further to be increased, it is said—Government could often if not always give a free passage home to those officers' wives who could produce a medical certificate to the effect that a change to England was absolutely essential to the recovery of their health. In the same manner officers' wives who had not accompanied their husbands to India for some valid reason might also be given free passages out. This would cost Government nothing, and would be an inestimable boon. As to the railway fare through Egypt, we cannot see the justice of making officers' families pay it out of their own pockets, while the fare for soldiers' families is paid by the State. In the matter of malt liquor also, a considerable advantage might be given to officers by allowing them to purchase a certain amount from the Commissariat at cost price. This, again, would cost the country nothing. In the matter of quarters also, something might be done to benefit the officer without involving any expense to the State. Government has sanctioned a scheme for the erection of officers' quarters at all military stations, officers paying for the same at the rate of seven per cent. on the cost of the quarter. This is a very liberal arrangement, and has the further advantage of not costing Government anything. Years, however, will elapse before the intentions of Government can be completely carried out, and in the meantime married officers have to pay from Rs. 40 to Rs 70 a month for quite small houses. It is true that Government have sought to mitigate the hardship by advancing officers the amount of their tentage for the purpose of buying or building houses whenever no dwelling suitable to the rank of the applicant can be hired. The sum, however, is quite insufficient for the purpose, and even if it were not, but slight benefit is derived from the liberality of Government. The houses in most stations are generally the property of a few monopolists, who combine to keep up the present high rents. There may be a sufficient number of houses for all residents, and a Government grant be therefore unattainable, consequently the poor married subaltern is compelled to pay in rent a sum equal to the fourth of his income. This will be to a great extent remedied by the building of officers' quarters; but if there are many applicants, a married captain or subaltern will only be able to obtain quarters suited to his rank, which would give ample accommodation for a bachelor but are quite insufficient to a man with a large family. Again, most men very naturally object to letting their wives live in barracks, and we imagine that when these officers' quarters shall have been completed every one will have to occupy, or at least pay rent for them. A far quicker, as regards the present, and a far more convenient method of protecting officers from the extortionate demands of house-owners would be for Government to *build* quarters only for bachelors, and to buy as opportunity offered as many existing houses as would suffice for the average number of married officers in each station. The rent to be charged for these would of course depend upon the individual circumstances of each case, *i. e.*, the state of repair and the age of each building. In any case, however, Government could charge such a rent as would afford good interest for the outlay, provide for repairs and deterioration, and yet demand about half what is at present paid to private houseowners. There are several other ways in which Government might practically add to the emoluments of officers without really adding a farthing to the military estimates. Were the quarters or purchased bungalows, for instance, provided with some of the more bulky articles of furniture, such as beds, tables, chairs, and almirahs, or wardrobes, charging a fair sum for the hire, officers would be saved a large portion of that ruinous outlay required in setting up house and the selling off, often at a great sacrifice, on leaving the station. Again, the Austrian plan of causing all articles of uniform to be kept in the regimental store and sold to officers at cost price would be a great boon. Another Austrian plan of saving the pockets of officers might be adopted, namely, of allowing staff and mounted officers to purchase chargers at the Government breeding studs at a reasonable rate. Indeed, were but a little trouble taken, a few enquiries among practical men made, many devices would be discovered by which the emoluments of officers would be increased without any augmentation of the army estimates. It would only be common generosity to make the endeavour, and it certainly would be wise, for there is much discontent at present among the officers of the army. Those among them who have energy and brains openly say that they were fools for entering a profession which has many annoyances and drawbacks, when they might in some other career have obtained far more money and possibly have had quite as much chance of distinction. This is not a state of things to dismiss with a *quieta non movere*. We trust, therefore, that public opinion may shortly force the authorities to do a little more than merely index, docket, and dismiss to a pigeon hole so important a question.

BY the pro motion of Col. Champion in the Adjutant General's Department, Lieut.-Colonel Piers gets the acting command of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I.

THE farce of "swearing" a Chinaman by giving him a cup to break was performed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday—to the amusement of all present. Have the Judges no power to put a stop to this ridiculous ceremony?

WE are glad to find that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have made a vigorous protest against the Town Duties Bill. Their memorial, which we publish in another column, cannot fail to make an impression on the Members of the Council. It states the case clearly, comprehensively, and forcibly, and comes from a body which is entitled to be heard on such a question, representing as it does the commercial interests of the city, which the promoters of the Bill, under a guise of public spirit, are bent on injuring.

FROM Broach we learn that several seasonable showers fell during last week, which have been beneficial to the crops. The general health of the district is good. The break in the Nerbudda bridge is far from being finished, the work having been much retarded and for a time entirely suspended by the late floods. Messrs. Curling and Banks are doing all they possibly can to span the breach; they have many difficulties and obstacles to overcome. However, they expect to complete the temporary repairs in the course of another month. Mr. Pendlebury, the Assistant Traffic Manager, is doing all in his power to render the passage across the river as agreeable as possible under the circumstances.

ELEVEN young civilians, who have lately passed their final examinations, are expected to arrive at Bombay before the close of the year. They passed by open competition two years ago and have since been employed at studying native languages, law, political economy and Indian history, in which subjects they were examined at the end of each half year. Besides this batch, there are as many as thirty selected candidates for the Bombay Service who are now going through this curriculum, and who will be sent out during the next two years. A great deal of attention is now paid to their linguistic and legal training; and judging from the number of prizes which some of them have taken, we hope to see clever men among them. As so many Covenanted officers can hardly be provided for in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, it is said that some of them are to be told off to the Survey, Political, and Police, which branches of the service must gain in efficiency by the substitution of officers selected and trained in England for the untrained protegés and relations of men of local influence.

A LETTER received from our Afghanistan correspondent, which will be published in full to-morrow, contains some important information. From it we learn that Shere Ally Khan is determined to invade Turkistan unless his brother Azim Khan, and Abdool Rahman Khan, his nephew, come to Cabool and recognise him as Ameer. Several sirdars have received orders to proceed to Turkistan. The Governor of Ghorian has been ordered to march at once by the Maimanah road, taking with him as many troops as can be available from Herat and its neighbourhood; and letters have been sent to the Governors of Candahar, Garishk, and Ferah directing them to join the Governor of Ghorian. Fatteh Mahomed Khan had already marched to the other side of Bamian, where he was to wait till he was joined by the Maimanah division. A moorsilah had been sent to the ex-Ameer and his nephew, intimating that a force had already marched to attack them, and laying down as the only condition of peace that they should come to Cabool and recognise Shere Ally as Ameer. Shere Ally, it seems, expects to be supported by the Meer of Maimanah; probably that chief will be quite ready to throw off his forced allegiance to Abdool Rahman, for by so acting he would at once gain the favour of the Ameer and be freed from paying the tribute which at present is exacted from him by Abdool Rahman. We may, however, expect soon to hear of a great battle in Turkistan if the brother and nephew of the Ameer hold out, unless the snow

CAPTAIN GREGSON, 26th Foot, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Quarter Master General of the Allahabad Division during the absence of Captain Bruce.—*Pioneer, Oct.* 3.

DURING the absence of Mr. E. C. Bayley on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Howell will officiate as Home Secretary, and Mr. G. R. Elsmie, of the Punjab, as Under-Secretary. We regret to state that ill-health will compel Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., to seek rest in England next year.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 1.

THE "Englishman" hears from Hyderabad that the Nizam has fined the Minister ten thousand rupees for appointing such a set of men as the Moulvies who have been detected in taking bribes to the Adawluts, but that it is probable they will all be reinstated in a short time. The father of the Moulvie of the Supreme Court pays daily visits to the most influential persons about the Court, to endeavour to secure their interest on behalf of his son.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Viator," draws attention to the fact that parafin is often sent under the name of kerosene, and so is conveyed by passenger train, and he thinks this source of danger ought to be attended to and the public protected, in view of course of the late tragedy at Abergele. What we think ought to be the result of that disaster is, that the public should insist upon the practice of locking railway carriage doors being put a stop to, not the non-conveyance of this substance or that in trains. Our conviction is, and it is borne out the more we read of the evidence taken before the coroner, that if the doors had not been locked, not a single life need have been lost.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct* 1.

WE understand the Home Government had ruled with reference to the possession of landed property in India, by public servants, that a register should be kept at the seat of each presidency, of the declarations of officers of all classes (including candidates for office) of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired landed property. Candidates for office are to make a declaration to the officer with whom the appointment sought rests of the fact of their being or not being possessed of such property. In the former case, particulars of its locality, extent, and value will be needed. Covenanted officers are absolutely debarred from holding any lands whatsoever within the limits of their own presidencies.—*Indian Daily News, Sept.* 30.

THE 8th Regiment M. N. I. is to be removed from the Straits, and after its withdrawal no other corps is to relieve it. The 7th Regiment N. I., which is now at that station is to remain there for three years.—*Madras Athenæum, Sept* 30.

REPORTED WARLIKE PREPARATIONS OF THE AKHOOND OF SWAT.

WE have received from a frontier correspondent the following details as to preparations being made by the Akhoond of Swat for war, as it is alleged, with the British. They are contained in a letter received from Swat:—"The Akhoond of Swat has collected 40,000 *jehadees* or religious warriors around him, and collected a very large supply of provisions for the use of his levies. Sixteen well qualified persons at Swat are by the Akhoond's orders engaged in making gunpowder and balls for the use of the Akhoond's men. A large number of the Afreedee tribe with 2,000 muskets has joined the Akhoond by the Lallpoora route, while other tribes of the hills are joining his standard with great zeal. The Akhoond has written to the chiefs of various hill tracts around Swat requesting them to join him with all their men. Among them are the six sons of Ghazan Khan, Chief of Der, who are followers of the Pope of Swat. These it is reported are to join the Akhoond with 4,000 or 5,000 fighting men. Fyz Talub Khan, chief of Bajour, has presented his services to the Akhoond, and will on his command join him with his men. As soon as the British troops touch the boundary of the Akhoond's territory the latter will give them battle.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(*Friend of India, Oct.* 1.)

TO-DAY has been fixed by the Government of India for the advance of the Hazara Field Force should General Wilde be ready. The officials both on the spot and at Simla believe the rumour to be well-founded, that the Hindostanee fanatics are leaving the country where they have heretofore dwelt and are coming across the border *as refugees*. The Akhoond seems to wish to have nothing to say to them, and to avoid quarrelling with us. It will be an excellent thing if these rumours prove true, but we can know nothing till we have actually entered the enemy's country. This only is certain, that the Hussunzais will be punished and the Hindoostanee colony be broken up at last. The Governor-General still adheres to his intention of leaving Simla for Umballa on the last week of this month, but the length of His Excellency's stay at Umballa will depend on the state of the frontier.

(*Pioneer, Oct.* 2)

The column of observation to be stationed at Derbund will consist of 500 men of H. M.'s 38th Regiment, the 31st Regiment Native Infantry, and a squadron of the 9th Bengal Cavalry. The entire force will be under the command of Colonel Willis, H. M.'s 38th Regiment. A Brigade Major and a Commissariat Officer will be attached to the force. Captain Wace is the officer endowed with political duties in that quarter. This force will, it is considered, be amply sufficient for the protection of the Khan of Umb, or—to give him his new title—the Nawab Bahadur of Umb, should the necessity for protection arise.

French.

Most of the following, which appears in "Indian Public Opinion," has already reached Bombay in a telegram which was placed at our disposal by Reuter's agency on Thursday last:—

"*Hazara, 30th September.*—The head quarters of the force were established at Oghee yesterday. Her Majesty's 19th Regiment marched into Oghee this morning. The 6th Royals and the 2-25 Royals and the 2-25 Royal Artillery with mortars and rockets, will arrive to-morrow and complete the strength of the force. The heat has been very great, but a slight fall of rain to-day (30th September) has cooled the atmospere. The troops continue healthy. The news that Feroze Shah and his one or two followers have left for Cabul and Bokhara has been confirmed. Most of the Hussunzaies and the independent Swatees have alredy tendered their submission to our political officers. The bulk of the Hindustanee fanatics are at their old head-quarters at Tanjora. Some few, however, are still on the banks of the Indus, and their plans seem as yet undecided. From Murdan it is stated that the Salarzaies are willing to tender their submission as to the points at issue, but they fear coming into Murdan lest they should excite the anger of the Akhoond of Swat."

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, September* 19.)

The Peshawur Division order, dated the 27th ult., directing Surgeon E. Taylor, 23rd Native Infantry, to conduct the current duties of the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Rawul Pindee circle, in addition to his other duties, in the room of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. E. Morton, M.D., proceeded with the Hazara Field Force, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawur Division order, dated the 17th April last, making the following medical arrangements:—

Surgeon Major F. Turnbull, M.D., 28th Native Infantry, to proceed to Rawul Pindee, and assume medical charge of the 24th Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon D. P. Palmer, M.D., to proceed to Peshawur and assume medical charge of the 28th Native Infantry.

Hazara Field Force order, dated the 1st instant, directing Assistant Surgeon to assume medical charge of the Field hospital (native troops) at Abbottabad, with effect from the 28th ultimo.

Ditto, dated the 28th ultimo, directing Surgeon

PROTEST BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AGAINST THE TOWN AND TRANSIT DUTIES BILL.

The following able memorial will be read with interest :—

To the Hon'ble the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

The Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists have only now learnt, with much surprise, from a notice of the business to be brought before the meeting of your Hon'ble Council to be held on Monday, the 5th instant, that a "Bill for the levy of Town Dues," which has been before your Council for more than two years, and so little thought of that it was naturally presumed to have been abandoned, has suddenly been revived by its promoters, and that it is proposed to read it a second time on Monday next.

That the Bill in question is most objectionable in principle, and so crude and ill-considered in all its details, that when it was first brought forward the mercantile community of Bombay could hardly believe the promoters of it serious in proposing it. The story of the Bill is so curious that your memorialists consider it necessary to refer to it for the information of your Hon'ble Council, which is in great part reconstituted since the Bill first came before it.

The Bill professes to be founded on the report of a committee of the Bench of Justices appointed at the close of 1865 to consider how money should be raised to meet certain schemes proposed by the Municipal Commissioner—schemes not then, nor since, sanctioned—nor likely to be, in the loose manner in which they were put forward.

The committee reported in March 1866, and their report was laid before the Bench at the first quarterly meeting a few days afterwards.

The committee gave no reasons for what they proposed, and considered nothing, but the Commissioner's demand for money and how they would best meet it.

When their report came before the Bench, it was objected that they had not deliberated on the question whether there should be Town Duties or not, and if they decided in the affirmative, the least that could be expected of the committee was to state on what grounds they proposed them.

The crude unsatisfactory character of this committee's report was pointedly referred to in the discussion on the subject before the Bench in April 1866, in which some of your memorialists took part—and the report was at that meeting refused to be taken into consideration in a form that was supposed to have involved its rejection.

The form of motion, however, by which it was deferred permitted by its letter if not in spirit the report being again brought under consideration three months afterwards, which was very adroitly done : the day happened to be a mail day, when many who took an interest in the subject could not be present, and the report was adopted accordingly by a majority of those present.

From this statement your Hon'ble Council will see that so far from the Bench being unanimously in favour of this Bill, as you were told by the hon'ble gentleman who has taken charge of it, the Bench was really as much against the principle of the bill as for it,—it rejected the principle by a majority at one meeting, and agreed to it at another in such circumstances as, in the view of your memorialists, the Bench, if again consulted and allowed proper time for deliberation, would not approve of the Bill in its present form.

When the Bill was first brought before your Hon'ble Council in September 1866, it was advocated by the hon'ble gentleman who has charge of it, in such a tone of urgency, that it might have been supposed the salvation of Bombay depended on its being made law in less than six months. Yet twelvemonths afterwards the same hon'ble gentleman informed your Hon'ble Council according to the official report of your proceedings, that owing to certain circumstances connected with the condition of the Municipality which he detailed to you—that "with economy the work of municipal improvement might be carried on without resorting to fresh taxation."

Such a mode of proceeding is hardly calculated to impress impartial observers with a belief in the necessity of the Bill itself, or the judgment and wisdom of its promoters.

This much in reference to the origin of the Bill and the manner in which it has been promoted. Your memorialists have now to express their opinions in reference to what it proposes. Your memorialists have hardly done full justice to the committee's report on which the Bill is founded, in saying above they gave no reasons for what they proposed ; they did faintly indicate a reason in a way that seems to show they were half ashamed of what they proposed, in the following words—"It appears to the committee that although the levying of Town Duties may be in some measure impolitic and objectionable, that as municipal taxation at present falls almost entirely on house and landowners such means of taxation may be resorted to temporarily with good effect."

To say "that muncipal taxation at present falls almost entirely on house and landowners" is grossly inaccurate. Of the municipal taxes at present existing only the house-tax falls on landlords, and even that (with the exception of the houses they live in) is in a great measure nominal, for the tax is ultimately thrown on occupiers by the wonderful capacity Bombay landlords have for raising rents.

The taxation proposed in the Bill now before your Hon'ble Council is of two sorts, one consisting of octroi duties to be levied on certain articles imported for consumption, the other is of the nature of transit duties on certain articles of the export and import trade of Bombay.

Both kinds are about the most barbarous that can be resorted to by any community calling itself civilized. India has long groaned under the crushing weight of both.

Forty years ago some of the ablest public servants that ever worked in India commenced a crusade against a class of duties that strangled such trade as existed, in some places, and prevented trade from having active life in others, and the good work then begun has been going on ever since, though yet far from being completed.

With what face can the Government of India go before the princes and chiefs of Rajpootana, for example, and ask them to repeal or modify the transit duties that weigh so heavily on existing trade and prevent its further development, when one of the principal cities in the Queen's Indian dominions deliberately proposes to shackle the most important foreign trade of India, in order that the property of the place may escape bearing its just proportion of the burden of municipal taxation ?

It is only a few days since your memorialists had a meeting with about fifty of the leading native merchants and bankers from Rajpootana and Northern India, residing in Bombay, to consider certain questions connected with railway projects in those parts, and your memorialists heard from them such statements of the hardship and oppression of transit duties as made them marvel that transit trade could exist in the circumstances detailed,—while they were at the same time impressed with the importance which trade might in those countries assume, were they relieved of the barbarous burdens under which they at present labour.

The plea put forward for this proposed unwarrantable interference with the course of trade is that, the trade of Bombay does nothing for, and pays nothing to, the Municipality.

So far is this from being true that the very reverse is the fact. Trade has done everything for Bombay, and without it land would be as valueless as it was nearly three hundred years ago, when Europeans first found the island no better than a wilderness of rocks and swamps with here and there a few fishermen's huts.

What, then, has made Bombay what it now is ? First, the bounty of nature in its magnificent harbour, and important geographical position as compared with other ports of India, and next, the facilities it enjoys for trade with every part of the world, in the unrestricted freedom secured to it by a wise Government. That, and nothing else, has made Bombay what it now is. Your memorialists must look to your Hon'ble Council to prevent a local body from tampering with the free course of the internal and external trade of the country, and they feel assured you will not listen to proposals put forward to save the local property of the place from bearing its proper burden.

Only three years ago the Secretary of State forbade the imposition of certain export duties, though of a moderate character, and imposed for imperial purposes, because he considered they interfered unwarrantably with the trading interests of the country; and it would be absurd to suppose that, what would not be permitted in the interests of the country at large, should be conceded to any petty Municipality, which desired to tamper with these high interests to serve its own ends.

It is not, however, the mere amount of transit duty proposed to be levied on certain articles of export and import that is the greatest objection. The interference with the course of business to which they would give rise would render them altogether intolerable.

No course could be more dangerous than to tamper with the commerce of Bombay in the tinkering fashion proposed by the Bill now before your Hon'ble Council.

A striking illustration of the mischief of tampering with the course of trade even for an unselfish object is afforded by the story of Mr. Gladstone's penny-tax on packages imposed to pay for commercial statistics. In two years' time the tax was found to work so badly, caused so much irritation and annoyance, that by common consent it was voted a nuisance, and abolished accordingly.

This penny-tax was but child's play to the annoyance and mischief that would be caused by letting loose a troop of ignorant police and custom house peons to prey on the trade of Bombay by eternally interfering, hindering, and obstructing.

Your memorialists have to state for the information of your Hon'ble Council that the Municipality of Bombay attempted to impose duties on the trade of the place in the same way as now proposed, eleven years ago ; when this Chamber remonstrated with the Legislative Council of India against it, and the Government of India peremptorily disallowed the proposal.

A bill for certain octroi duties was then put forward and agreed to, and these continued in existence till April 1865.

Regarding the octroi duties, it has been stated by the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the bill, that "the old town duties were never unpopular and never complained of because they were inappreciable in amount."

That they were not unpopular with the rich natives of Bombay is no doubt true. So long as such taxes were permitted, the owners of property escaped taxation to any appreciable extent. On very reliable evidence, however, your memorialists know them to have been not merely unpopular but oppressive.

Four years ago Mr. Scott, the then Collector of Bombay, was so impressed with the misery, the extortion, and the corruption caused by the levying of those old town duties on articles of consumption that he moved the Justices for a committee to consider whether they should not be got rid of. A committee was appointed which never did any work, and never reported ; but the town duties were abolished by your Hon'ble Council the following year in consequence of their oppressive character.

That these duties were not loudly complained of was in itself a source of danger. The immense multitude of hard-working poor that swarm in Bombay could not point to the town duties and say—"these cause our food and fire to be at such prices, we can hardly obtain either ;" because they know nothing about town duties ; they could only suffer, and complain about prices, to those who would hear them.

But there is no duty more incumbent on the British Government of this country than that of taking care that the great body of the people are not made to bear burdens that should properly fall on the property of the rich.

There is serious danger in giving power to a Municipality to levy taxes of an indirect character, the sum levied on each article probably of small amount, but the aggregate large ; such a system leads invariably to thriftless and extravagant expenditure ; and a check to the ready facility of getting and spending, till such time as it has seriously reviewed the work of the last three years, in a more thorough manner than has yet been done—is what in the respectful opinion of your memorialists the Bombay Municipality at the present moment greatly needs.

To transit duties in any shape this Chamber is decidedly opposed, and any attempt to impose them will have our determined opposition.

Octroi duties are only a shade less objectionable, and their imposition in the lightest form would only be justified by circumstances of dire necessity. No such necessity has in the present case been made out. Not only so, but the very plea on which the bill was first devised is no longer tenable, for the schemes of the Commissioner requiring a loan of 80 lacs have all been deferred, and will have to be abandoned in the shape in which they were first brought forward.

When the bill first came under the consideration of your Hon'ble Council, the late Governor of Bombay said it contained clauses (all those relating to transit duties) on matters with which the Council was not competent to deal without the consent of the Government of India, and your memorialists are not aware that this consent has been given. Both Sir Bartle Frere and the Hon'ble Mr. Erskine pointed out what, in the respectful opinion of your memorialists, were insuperable objections to the bill in the form in which it has been laid before your Hon'ble Council, and these objections have never been answered.

Your memorialists in conclusion beg to apologise to your Hon'ble Council for this lengthened protest, which they have suddenly been called upon to make against a bill which if passed into law would injuriously affect the best interests of the trade of Western India ; they trust these interests will be at least safe in your hands, and the best proof your Hon'ble Council can give that such is the case will be the rejection of this bill. And your memorialists will ever pray.

In the name and on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

H. MAXWELL, Chairman,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd Oct. 1868.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, 30TH SEPT.

Is Secundrabad beyond the influence of a sea-breeze at certain seasons of the year ? Your correspondent has heard the question argued, and has always naturally felt inclined to believe that *it is, rather*—until lately. Facts, however, speak for themselves, and here is one of them. Every day of late we groan and grumble from 10 o'clock A.M. until 4 o'clock P.M. under the depressing influence of a red hot sun, a muggy atmosphere, and *no wind*. At 4 P.M., or thereabouts, a delicious cool breeze as renovating as a sea zephyr (from any port but Bombay) springs up, instilling life and energy into our relaxed physical organisations, and this welcome visitor continues as regularly as clock-work until night, when it dies away again. Curiously enough we have the same cold breeze every morning from 7 A.M. until 10 A.M., but whence it cometh or whither it goeth your correspondent cannot say, although he is very grateful for it all the same.

Wimbledon, on by no means a small scale, is being enacted at Trimulgherry while I write. For the last two days from 9 A.M. until dusk, with the exception of a couple of hours' rest in the middle of the day, rifles and *bores* of every calibre have been discoursing most noisy music ! One has to walk as carefully as a "Tortoiseshell Tom" on eggshells, to steer clear of the different ranges which cross and intersect each other in a fashion as distracting as the lines from the Victoria station. An unsophisticated stranger walks leisurely off to see the firing at the "Sportsman's contest." Whiz ! ping ! a bullet passes unpleasantly "proximatious," as the Yankees say, and he discovers he is crossing the range of the "Resident's Prize." The stranger beats a hasty retreat and finds himself out of the frying pan into the fire, for the competitors for the "Minister's Prize" take him at an angle, and he has to go dodging about, bewildered with the perpetual cross-popping that is going on.

The annual meeting of the Rifle Association for this year has passed off very well, although on Monday the riflemen had to struggle against old Sol in all his brilliancy. On Monday night we had a brisk thunderstorm which cleared the air and filled the tanks ; Tuesday was, therefore, a favourable day for the riflemen, and they made the most of it. Some of the shooting was magnificent, and the red and white flag which denotes "bull's eyes," was constantly moving at every range. Trimulgherry looks quite gay. Numerous tents dot the plain, the principal of which is that appertaining to the public rooms. This canvas hostelry, under the judicious superintendence of the world-renowned "Tatiah," dispenses good cheer and iced drinks to all concerned for a consideration. A band plays in the evening, and the ladies muster in strong force to gossip and eat ices. Many of the prizes are valuable,—Rs. 150 or so, exciting much "animosity" among the soldiery. A "pool" also is shot for every day from morning till dusk, and must be of considerable value, to judge from the entries. The Resident's Frize, value Rs. 200, had 112 entries, all paid. Therefore you may conceive that money is to be "annexed" with the rifle at Secundrabad. The most amusing feature of the meeting, however, was the "running tiger," at which unfortunate animal the public enjoyed four shots the rupee—all hits upon the haunches entailing a fine of a similar sum from the unlucky shooter. A perfect fusilade was kept up all day on this iron beast as he swiftly sped along a miniature railway, and few shots missed him, though many "hits" were "haunches." The animal was erected at a cost of some Rs. 300, which appears to be a ridiculously small sum for the cost of the mechanism. Great credit is due to Captain Saunders, Inspector of Musketry, for the zeal and patience that alone could bring a meeting on such a large scale to a successful termination.

Your correspondent thinks that in future it would be advisable to hold these popular "tourneys" in December or January, when the weather can be depended upon, and to extend the various matches over a week, instead of cramming them into a three days' "flurry." The shooting would be better, and the general enjoyment increased by such alterations.

I fear that we shall not have a good "Mool Ali" meeting this year. Some of our best sportsmen are leaving us, and racing is not what it used to be in the Deccan. Captain Hazlerigg, of the 21st Fusiliers, with a party, has been out hog-hunting in the country. The party speared nine pig, I am told. It is a pity that a Hog Hunting Club is not started here. There is good sport to be had at no great distance from Secundrabad

LOCAL TRANSIT DUTIES AND OCTROI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Under the very specious argument that it is necessary to reach the masses, in providing ways and means for the improvement of Bombay, it is intended to tax firewood, ghee, and sugar, three necessaries of life. The effect of this will be to raise the price of labour. Now be it remembered that when the price of labour was spasmodically increased during the share mania an incalculable deal of harm was done to the city, as can be seen by the wrecks which are everywhere so abundant. The schemes and other projects, great and small, including new houses, small factories, and even workshops, were in many instances established for swindling purposes, rather than for fair profit ; but it is a fact of much moment that the state of the labour market increased the smash, and intensified general losses. And this is one of the ways by which a return of business has been retarded. It also struck the poor with a greater poverty, and a poverty from which they have not yet recovered. The proposed octroi on ghee, sugar, and firewood will cause another of those undesirable rises in the labour market, which will inflict a double injury on the poor. Bombay cannot now pay ten or twelve annas a day for coolie labour ; no kind of work now going on can possibly stand it ; and pauperism will increase, because the labouring man is not now too well clothed or fed, although it pleases the advocates of the octroi to represent the labouring classes of this city as better off than similar classes at home. Amongst the labouring classes in Bombay the earnings *per head* is not more than three or four rupees a month : out of this pittance, clothes, food, and house accommodation must be provided. The landlords of Bombay have long ago raised the rents of the dirtiest smoking rooms in the world to that point at which the screw can no longer be applied :—the amount of population and number of houses in Bombay, in the occupation of the labouring poor, will show how overcrowding has been made compulsory by rack-rents. How can these wretched creatures be called upon to pay in a single generation for those projects of improvement—they may be—which far wealthier cities have been unable to provide in many generations ? The very fact of an increase in the price of labour will increase rents. It done so before, when the increase was cent per cent. How are the poor to meet this demand along with the demand consequent on an increase of the price of some of the first necessaries of life ? Take away ghee and sugar from the labouring man, and you take away the essentials which provide him with bodily warmth, and how can he give a fair day's labour for a fair day's wage ? Some people say the labouring poor of Bombay bore the burden of octroi duties in former years, and did not complain about them. Well, that is so apparently, but to this extent ; that honourable members of the Legislative Council did not hear the complaints. I have heard them. But what were the demands of the Municipality, direct or indirect, upon the labouring poor of those days ? It was nothing—positively nothing. The income of the Municipality itself was insignificant. We did not reach the very poor at all. Let the landlords of Bombay say how it is now ? Let them say how every municipal rate has been met by landlords ? I say they have met these rates through their tenants the poor. Not one of them but has in the last five or six years doubled or quadrupled his income by his property. The grand millennium that is to come in upon Bombay after ghee, sugar, and firewood are taxed, will lower the house rate to a fixed limit of 5 per cent., so it is preached, and so it is believed, by the landlords. Oh, Arthur Crawford ! how kind it is of you to take care of the "vested interests" of Bombay, and how kind in return of the vested interests to take care of your schemes, and execute them with the profits on firewood, sugar, and ghee ! Oh Munguldass Nathoobhoy ! how heroic is it of you to forsake your own people, and range yourself on the side of "development and improvement," regardless of the cost, so long as the wretched poor are taxed pie for pie with yourself on their necessaries of life ! But why stop at firewood, sugar, and ghee ? Grain, cotton-stuffs, and cumblies will yield an equally good revenue. And better than all these is the "marriage license fee !" Why not birth fees also ? Births, too, are occasions of rejoicing as well as marriages ; why tax the tree and leave its fruit untouched ? How to feed the wife and child, or children, on six rupees a month is another matter—an "exceptional" matter, I should say. Brigandage may do to supply the poor man with his necessaries of life but is not quite safe. This raid upon the poor ; this attack upon poverty, which is unblushingly made by the octroiers, and which is bolstered up with the "exceptional" argument, very clearly shows how "exceptional" must be the circumstances of Bombay. This will be the very first time in the history of any Municipality, in which a general prosperity is to be secured by the contributions of the poor—the poor who are subsisting on three rupees a month per head. The Municipality has an inordinate appetite, and a capacious stomach ; but is it true that poverty can or will supply its monstrous demands ? When did the poor of this city become fit subjects for such taxation, as will pay for the demands of the highest civilized society ? Some people appear to have taken courage from past financial successes to increase the municipal demands upon the people. Five quarter's taxes were made payable in one year, and were duly paid. Every available source of supply has been tried, and pumped dry. Prudence would say "stop for the present." The gatherings have increased to thirty lacs ; these have been paid. Now the cry is for forty lacs, with the prospect of fifty lacs per annum, and the ready assurance that it is all wanted, and must be had, or we must all perish in filth, in poison, in thirst, and die in the open air. The Finance Committee are quite sure this enormous amount of revenue is required, and that much of it is required merely to pay the interest on vastly more enormous "loans." The Municipal Commissioner, of course, wants the money—wants to clean get : what octroi, or what are transit dues to him, so long as the exchequer is kept at the point of plethora !

Let our local statesmen and financiers raise the labour market, and depress the poor by an octroi and what then ? The Municipality will have the heaviest purse, and with this purse the labour market will be still further raised. The landlords will lose nothing by the local spasm even though it should bring death or starvation to others. They at least will be safe under the "protection" of very clever—I may say exceptionally clever—men. But is all this money really wanted ? Has there been due enquiry made, and searching examination instituted, to show cause why all these lacs of rupees should be added to the municipal income in so short a space of time ? This is the question I would ask ; for before taxes are paid, we must know the reason why. The stretch from ten to forty or fifty lacs a year must indicate the "extreme" wants of the city, and must show and prove also the no less "extreme" capacity of the people to pay the increase. There is much to be said about this, which I cannot now discuss, but must do so immediately, along with the considerations which belong to duties on staple commodities, and which I have also left unconsidered in this letter.

Pray do not give up the contest on Mr. Munguldass' resuscitated bill which everybody thought had been dead and buried long ago. There will be monster petitions to Government if any attempt to legislate upon this bill is made. The people have not yet been awakened to what Mr. Munguldass has in store for them ; when they do wake up, the cry will be loud and long, and small blame to them. Six or eight rupees a month, to support families of four and five people, without ghee and sugar, is a fearful contemplation. In the interests of humanity, let me hope this infliction will never be put upon a mass of people who can scarcely represent their woes and troubles in an intelligent and convincing manner. A beneficent Government should not proceed to such an extremity when vital interests do not demand it. Bombay is not London, is not Paris.

RATE-PAYER.

LORD MAYO.

It is not improbable that Lord Mayo will leave England earlier than was at first intended, and for obvious reasons. His lordship, like Lord Canning, is likely to visit Bombay and Madras, spending the time before the expiry of Sir John Lawrence's term of office in a brief apprenticeship to Indian affairs. Now that his arrival is certain we who are to be ruled by him may well search for, and dwell upon, the more hopeful features of his character and career. Our correspondent "T." mentions some of these. His lordship has already been eulogised by the journals of his own party as a sportsman. He is said to weigh seventeen stone and to suffer from hot weather ; according to one of the best authorities on political affairs in England, it was currently said that his health almost broke down last session during the great heat. But the same authority adds, that "India will certainly have a good-natured if not a brilliant and suggestive ruler ; and certainly a man who has never shrunk from hard work." All this renders it probable that the wise suggestion of *The Times*, which we have advocated for years, will be speedily carried out, and that the question of a metropolis for India will be solved by a railway to Darjeeling where the Governor-General may have his summer residence within a night's run of Calcutta.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 1

A PEERAGE FOR SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

The bestowal of a peerage on Sir John Lawrence, announced as certain by our correspondent "T." is a matter of course. The wonder is that his Excellency's services in 1857-59 did not call forth an honour which the Abyssinian Expedition has secured for Sir Robert Napier ; and still more, that when selected as Viceroy and Governor General of an Asiatic empire, Sir John was not made a peer. The honour will now be the more easily borne, however, for, notwithstanding his unprecedented liberality, Sir John Lawrence must have saved enough to found a family from a clear income of £28,000 a year, including his service and special pensions, besides the previous savings of thirty-five years. His son, John Hamilton Lawrence, is now twenty-two years of age. Will his Excellency's title be Viscount Lawrence of Lahore ? The name of Lawrence will not, we trust, be sunkin a territorial title.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 1.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF KATTYAWAR.

We extract the following interesting particulars from the report on the administration of the Province of Kattyawar for the year 1867, by the Political Agent, Colonel W. W. Anderson—

OUTLAW BANDS.

"It is with much regret I have to chronicle the continued activity of the outlaw gang under their Wagher leaders during the year under report ; no less than ten villages were attacked, plundered, and in some instances burnt down, forty men were killed, thirty-eight wounded, whilst property amounting to about Rs. 2,10,347 was carried off.

"It was only after repeated warnings to the Chiefs to exert themselves, and finding the outlaws had established a sort of terror amongst all classes, that I deemed it absolutely necessary to act personally against them, and accordingly moved out with a British force, and succeeded after rapid marching in coming up with and almost annihilating them on the 29th December at the Tobur Hill, near Macharda, in His Highness the Jam's territory.

"The sad loss which we suffered on that occasion in the untimely deaths of Captains Hebbert and LaTouche clouded our otherwise brilliant victory. Two officers more devoted to the service to which they belonged no Government ever possessed, and their loss will long be felt in this agency, whilst the daring and gallantry which they displayed will long be remembered, and the blow which under Providence they were the means of striking will, I feel assured, prove the death knell to this gang which has so long been the scourge of the whole country.

"Of the Wagher gang originally out against His Highness the Gaekwar, five now only remain, the Chief Mooloo Maneck amongst the number. I am not without hope that he may yet shortly come into our hands. I consider, however, the gang has been destroyed for all purposes of committing mischief, as it did during the past year.

"During the year under review the Rajpoot State of Mengnee and the Mussulman State of Umrapoor having been convicted of harbouring and aiding the outlaw gang, have had their jurisdiction withdrawn, and their estates attached for a term of four and seven years respectively and fined 5,000 Rupees each. In a similar way the petty talookas of Lodheeka, Kherasra, and Kotaria, have, for like offences, been reduced from 5th Class jurisdiction, and severally fined. The Karbharee of Wankaneer, for dereliction of duty on a similar occasion, was fined in the sum of Rupees 3,000.

FEDEREL SEEBUNDY.

"The formation of a Local Corps to be paid for by the Chiefs having been sanctioned by the Supreme Government in its letter No. 225 of 9th March 1867, Colonel Keatinge commenced its organization on the basis of the scheme sketched out in his letter No. 104A of 9th December 1866, and during last rains the Corps under the designation of the '*Federal Seebundy of the Kattyawar States*' was embodied. Lieutenant Gordon was nominated Special Assistant in charge of one portion, viz., that comprising the contingents of their Highnesses the Jam of Nowanuggar and the Rana of Porebunder with a native assistant, Khan Bahadoor Shaik Kumroodin under him, having his head-quarters at Burdah-Chowkey ; whilst Lieutenant Hemsted was appointed Special Officer over the other portion comprising the contingents of His Highness the Nawab, the Thakore Saheb of Gondul, and the Chiefs of Bantwa, with Jemadar Syud Ulvee as his native assistant, having his head-quarters at Bunthlee. Lieutenant Hemsted remained but a few months in the appointment, when he was necessitated to leave and Jemadar Syud Ulvee performed the duties and brought a portion of his men into a very efficient state of discipline. I placed the late Captain La Touche subsequently in charge of this portion, and he met his death as before stated whilst gallantly leading his men at the fight on the 29th December last.

"As contrasting this Seebundy under European control with efficient native officers, I need only bring to recollection the late action at Machurda, when the undisciplined and lawless levies of H. H. the Jam positively refused to face the enemy.

POLICE REFORM.

"During the last year a movement has been going on amongst the principal chiefs to reform some of their police, and H. H. the Jam has raised and equipped on the model of our own infantry a regular corps of his own, numbering 235 of all ranks, whom he has placed under the command of Mr. Braganza, a very meritorious officer, who has brought his men to a high state of discipline. H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur has on a similar scale raised and is disciplining 200 infantry and 100 cavalry, over whom it is his intention to place a good native commandant, whom he purposes obtaining from the ranks of our own army. H. H. the Thakoor Saheb of Bhownuggur has also raised 200 men who have been placed under the command of Mr. Williamson, formerly in our Transport Corps, and these men, I have been informed, are becoming very efficient. We can but trust that this movement will be steadily persevered in, and that the effete and lawless mercenary levies will in time give place to well disciplined and organized police."

Of the five Waghur outlaws that were left at the date of this report, three, including Mooloo Maneck, have been killed, and two are still at large.

"H. H. the Jam's Guards," as the corps that has been raised by that Chief is called, besides being in a high state of efficiency, has an excellent band of trained musicians attached to it, which, we are informed, was placed at the service of the station during the season in the absence of a band with the 17th Regiment N. I. stationed at Rajcote.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

			Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	..	New	.. ... 220 to 232
Acote..			
Broach...	.. ...	.. ..	... 225 to 227
Dholleras..	.. ...	.. ..	... 238 to 240
Bhownuggur	...	.. ..	..
Veeravil .	.. ...	... ..	.. 210 to 215
Vingorla..	.. ...	.. ..	.. 226 to 228
Dharwar Sawginee		.. ...	.. 228 to 230
Khandeish..		.. ..	.. .. 215 to 218
Barsee			

Ready sales .....100 Candies.
Market rising.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COLABA CAUSEWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I take the liberty to direct the languid regards of the Municipal Inspectors towards the slow work, or rather standstill, of the Colaba Causeway excavation. The cotton season is speedily setting in, and cotton carts are continually going to and fro. Cotton traders are also showing themselves press and numerous public and private vehicles are continually blocking the road.

The Causeway, people will remember, is always well stocked during the fine season, and if now the whole traffic has to be made on about twelve feet of road, the nuisance will become intolerable. Fancy a road of twelve feet width to serve as the only communication for all Colaba (three miles long), and this to be allowed besides being continually crowded by cotton carts, themselves six or seven feet at least in breadth.

I hope our Municipal Commissioner will see that these works proceed satisfactorily, as this mild complaint will soon be followed by louder ones.

I also must point out the size of the metal now spread on some portions of the Colaba grand road ; I should be glad to see a gauge capable of passing such stones, it must be some monster.

COLABAWALLA.

A LARGE AND RESPECTABLE MEETING.—Two gentlemen—one stout and shining, the other little and dapper—wished to get up a political demonstration in a certain village. The thing was duly announced, but the two promoters were the only persons who assembled at the place of meeting. Nothing daunted the twain proceeded to business. The little man moved the stout one into the chair. The stout man made the little one secretary of the meeting. Resolutions were passed with astonishing unanimity, and the meeting adjourned. The resolutions were duly advertised, with a preamble, affirming them to have been passed "at a large and respectable meeting of citizens." This rather staggered the chairman aforesaid, and he ventured to remonstrate with the secretary upon his heroic audacity, but was met with the cool reply, "The announcement is perfectly correct, sir. You are large. I am quite sure I am respectable."

THE BROACH EXHIBITION.

The preliminary arrangements for the Exhibition of Agriculture, Art, and Manufactures to be held at Broach in December are now being energetically pushed forward. The Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Company's Factory, in which the Exhibition is to be held, is undergoing a complete renovation. The ginning machinery has been removed, and the two large rooms very tastefully beautified after a design from the hands of Mr. J. Griffiths, of the Sir Jamsetjee School of Art. A large temporary building adjoining the mills and a shed for the machinery requiring steam power are fast approaching completion, and the Committee will be in a position to receive all goods intended for exhibition by the 1st proximo. The whole is under the superintendence of Mr. Greaves, the energetic Secretary, who is working with great zeal. The day on which the exhibition will be opened has not yet been fixed, but it will be about 20th December. His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who is patron will open the Exhibition, and gay doings are expected, for which active preparations are being made. The Managing Committee is composed of Messrs. T. C. Hope, Collector of Surat ; C. M. Hogg, acting Sub Collector of Broach ; James Greaves (Secretary) ; David Ellis, Shet Motiram Haribhai, Cursetjee Dinshaw and Narainrow Bulwant. Local Committees are hard at work in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Broach, Surat, and other places, and it is expected that splendid collections representing the products, manufactures, &c., of those districts will be got together. Mr. Hope and Mr. Hogg, are, we believe, working very hard in endeavouring to make the Exhibition a success. His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda has contributed Rs. 10,000 towards defraying the expenses. Colonel J. T. Barr, the Resident at Baroda, takes a lively interest in all that is going on, and Baroda will be well represented in everything belonging to that district. Messrs. Nicol & Co. are already fitting up machinery for exhibition.

The objects of the Exhibition, as stated in the prospectus, are (1) to afford a complete representation of the produce, arts, and manufactures of all parts of the province of Guzerat, to both its inhabitants themselves and business men from other quarters. It is believed that many products, such as gums, dyes, wool, &c., have not received the attention they deserve. (2.) To exhibit to the natives of the province such mechanical appliances as it is believed they may apply to their respective avocations with the certainty of superior convenience and profit. (3.) To afford a stimulus to arts, commerce, and manufactures, in all branches, whether of direct practical applicability to Guzerat or not, by facilitating the exhibition and sale of articles of all descriptions, and ready intercourse between producers and consumers generally.

The following statement of the groups and classes into which the articles to be exhibited are to be divided will show the comprehensive character of the Exhibition :—

Group I, live stock, comprising cattle, horses and ponies, sheep and goats, and poultry.

Group II, machinery and implements used in agriculture, carpentry, or manufacture of any kind, comprising prime movers, implements for tillage and harvesting, implements and machines for sowing, implements for irrigating, implements for preparing produce for the market, farmyard and dairy implements, and miscellaneous machinery and implements.

Group III, agricultural and dairy produce, and raw materials, &c., comprising country dairy produce, grain, pulse, tubers, fibers, cotton, raw silk, dyes, oil seeds, tobacco, sugarcane and raw sugar, honey and wax, wool, raw materials used for food, manufactures, pharmacy, &c., chemical and pharmaceutical substances, substances used for food and manufactures, &c., such as dried fruits, preserves, spices, saccharine produce, &c.

Group IV, forest and mineral products of India.

Group V, manufactures, comprising cotton fabrics, woollen, silk, and fibrous manufactures, embroidered fabrics and brocades' hardware and cutlery, pottery, including bricks, tiles, &c., glass manufactures, furniture, upholstery, leather and paper manufactures, arms, conveyances, basket-work and matting, &c.

Group VI, fine arts, including engraving, printing, and lithography, photography, manuscripts, drawings and paintings, jewelry, wood and ivory carving, and articles not included in the above, such as enamel, mosaic, porcelain, and fancy-work of all descriptions.

Exhibitors of cotton must forward two samples, one cleaned and the other uncleaned. The Manchester Cotton Supply Association has given several medals as prizes for the best samples of cotton, in whatever part of India it has been grown, and in addition to these medals different sums have been added from the general fund. A silver medal, to which will be added Rs. 50 from the general fund, will be given for the best sample of cotton, of whatever variety, grown in each taloka of the Surat Collectorate ; and for the best samples of exotic cotton, of whatever variety, grown in the Surat Collectorate, three prizes will be given,—viz. (1) a silver medal and Rs. 10, (2) Rs. 75, (3) Rs. 50.

The advantage of an exhibition of such a character must be felt by the cultivators of the large fertile surrounding districts, who now take much more interest than they used to do in the means of improving their systems of cultivation ; and as Broach is well fitted as a centre towards which the products of these districts as well as articles from Bombay and other places can easily be forwarded, there seems every reason to believe that the Exhibition must be a splendid success. By such means the healthy spirit of outrivalling each other in the excellence of their productions may be engendered in the ryots, and such opportunities of seeing the excellence and advantage of the best classes of machines will doubtless soon lead to the more general introduction of agricultural machinery in this country, as it has done at home. We may state that Mr. Jewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, who it will be remembered supplied the hotel accommodation for visitors to the Akola Exhibition, has made arrangements with the Committee to provide for the comfort of visitors in his depatrment.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 5th Oct. 1868

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balances	,,	6,85,789
Deposits at Head Office	,,	2,00,55,604
Deposits at Branches	,,	11,48,771
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	30,419
Reserve	,,	3,616
	Rs.	2,69,24,190

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	21,43,801
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, and Goods	,,	4,41,783
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	,,	1,89,690
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	,,	18,02,619
Dead Stock	,,	4,64,382
Stamps	,,	4,877
Balances with Agents & Correspondents..	,,	16,25,274
Overdrafts	,,	533
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,87,61,833
Do. do. at Branches	,,	14,90,403
	Rs.	2,69,24,190

INTERNATIONAL COMPLIMENTS.—A great gun of Mohammed, weighing 19 tons, presented to the Queen by the Sultan of Turkey, has arrived at Woolwich, and has been placed by the artillerymen outside the Rotunda, Woolwich Common. It has been brought over in H.M.S. "Terrible," by Capt. Commerell, R.N., and is accompanied with some stone shot weighing 670lb. Her Majesty has sent, in acknowledgment of the present of this ancient piece of ordnance, one of the more modern wrought-iron guns of the Royal Arsenal, with shot, ammunition, and gun carriage complete. The Mohammedan gun bears an inscription which has been translated by Mr. Redhouse as follows :—"The work of Miné Ali, in the month of Rejeb, 868." Miné Ali is probably either the name of the maker or of the officer of ordance, and the year refers to the Hegira. The gun formed part of the armament of the ancient Hissar, or Castle of Asia, at the mouth of the Dardanelles.

A PAINFUL CASE OF SUICIDE.—Dr. Lankester held an inquest on Friday, Sept 4, at the University College Hospital, on the body of Walton Barnes, aged 54, of 26, Rutland-street, Hampstead-road, who, after becoming bankrupt through being called on as surety for a friend, committed suicide by taking an excessively large dose of laudanum. He shut his wife out of doors before carrying his threat into execution. He obtained the poison of six different chemists, purchasing two-penny worth of laudanum of each, thus avoiding suspicion by the smallness of the quantities purchased, and then mixing the entire shilling's worth with some rum, he drank it all off. After taking the fatal dose he went upstairs to a Miss Moore, who was visiting at the house at the time, and said to her "Good bye, I am going away." "Where to ?" asked Miss Moore. "Out of the world in less than an hour," was the response as the deceased retreated downstairs, followed by the young lady, who anxiously supplemented her former inquiry by asking him whether he had taken anything. "Yes," he replied, "and you can see what I have taken if you look in the next room." An immediate search in the next room resulted in the discovery of a small bottle, label

AN IMPORTANT BENGAL BILL.

While Bengal waits for that Committee on its administration for which Sir Stafford Northcote has pledged himself to move next session, a very important change is about to be introduced by the Local Government. It is the transference of all Act X. and revenue suits, now heard by the Collector of each district, to the purely civil courts of Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameens, and Judges. A Bill to effect this change is about to be proposed to the Bengal Council. The advantages of this reform are many. The least is that these three classes of tribunals will be required to work a little harder than they have hitherto been required to do. Then they are likely to decide revenue cases more carefully than officers overburdened with executive duties can be expected to do. And, above all, the district officer will now have time to attend to executive work, which is his proper and highest duty—to make himself acquainted with the people and keep the Government accurately informed of their condition. It will no longer be possible for the magistrate of a district to excuse himself for ignorance of the fate of hundreds who are dying of famine, by the fact that he had to wipe off judicial arrears. On the other hand, the investigations caused by rent suits gave the Collector-Magistrate an insight into the state of the rural population, and the relations of landlord and tenant, which should be continued by causing the returns of land litigation to pass through his hands. This reform ought to be the first step towards that separation of the executive and judicial departments, on the necessity of which all parties have been long agreed. It is so inexpedient, and even dangerous, to leave the initiative in Indian reforms to England, that we would urge Mr. Grey to submit to the Government of India a scheme for such a separation at once, without waiting for the very doubtful action of Parliament next session.—*Friend of India, Oct.* 1.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE YOUNG RAJAH OF MYSORE.

The "Madras Times" publishes a few particulars anent the installation of the young Rajah of Mysore, which was celebrated on a very grand scale on Tuesday, the 22nd Sept. The only festivities observed in the palace are the Dasarah, the birthday, and a few more. The non-observance of Dasarah in the palace this year, sanction not coming from the Supreme authorities, augmented the sorrows of both the people and the inmates of the palace to such an extent that the whole town wore a gloomy appearance. It is said that in the zenanah, some of the Rances of his late Highness never tasted even a morsel of food. They being far advanced in age, it was apprehended that they would suffer seriously in health. But to the surprise of one and all, and for the good of the country, a telegram was received announcing the assent of the home authorities to the installation of the young Maharajah. The rejoicings manifested by the people on that day are beyond description. The Commissioner with other European officers and some cavalry came a day previous to the ceremony. There was also a very large gathering of both European and Hindu ladies and gentlemen in the palace. The young prince is a fair, graceful-looking boy of five or six years of age, and performed his part so well during the ceremony as to command the admiration of all present. The Commissioner placed the young prince on the elevated and splendid golden throne, which is richly embellished with pearls and precious stones. The band played in the front; the State elephant, horse and cow, were standing near, richly caparisoned and offering their homage. The retinue comprised various insignia-bearers, and the officers of the palace, accoutred for the special occasion, formed a corps in attendance. The various sorts of music and tom tomming were quite deafening to the ear and made the whole palace resound. It is usual, it would appear, to hold Durbar for three successive days, during which time all respectable native gentries pay their respects to the Rajah. Further than this the whole town without distinction of caste or color was fed on that day, and liberal presents were given to the deserving servants.

THE 21st FUSILIERS.

(*Madras Times, September* 29.)

In our issue of the 19th instant, we offered some remarks in connection with questions of military hygiene. At the same time we alluded to the health of the 21st Fusiliers. It now seems that the medical authorities, regimental and station, have protested against the move to Burmah, as a large number of men have suffered from dysentery and other diseases incident to the climate. Even the non-professional observer seeing the regiment on parade with other corps, cannot, it is said, fail to be painfully struck by the generally unhealthy appearance of men; while the high sick-rate and death-rate compared with all other regiments in the Madras command is strikingly shown in the quarterly returns of the Inspector General's office circulated from head-quarters for the information of officers commanding stations. Notwithstanding all this, as we remarked the other day, the 21st Regiment is to be sent "out of the frying pan into the fire," because it and the 24th Regiment stand first for removal at the office of the Quarter Master General, —in order that routine may not be disturbed. The cost from sickness, invaliding, and mortality certain to result from so injudicious a movement of the troops does not appear to have been duly thought of. It might be imagined that late experience in the Mauritius would have been sufficient warning to prevent the authorities committing like blunders in Madras; but here again we have a fresh instance of the common-sense recommendations of those best able to judge having been set aside, and a movement ordered which cannot be considered safe or inevitable. It is well known that the sickness and ill-health of the 21st Regiment was materially aggravated by the large amount of bounty money paid to the men; any plan therefore by which men might be encouraged to re-engage without injuring themselves morally and physically, would be highly desirable. Either some such plan as we proposed for the gradual acclimatisation of the European soldier should be adopted, or the recommendations of the Royal Commission should be acted on so as to leave a certain part of the force in hill stations. In the meantime the hygienic condition of a regiment and its consequent fitness for a particular station should overrule considerations of minor importance both in the interest of the public service and on the ground of common humanity.

THE MARCH OF THE 38TH REGIMENT.

(*Italian Public Opinion.*)

By inserting a letter from Colonel Willis in our editorial columns, we merely wish to give prominence to that officer's second attempt at justification. Our readers must judge, whether his is a complete reply to our accusations or not. To us it appears, that whilst he tells the truth, he does not tell the whole truth, and that the private letter contains, as it were, an indirect admission that he *did* march his men at 2 o'clock in the day, which, of course, is the substance of the charges which we bring against him, and about which we shall say more in a future issue:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION."

Sir,—I need hardly say that I have perused the article headed "Colonel Willis and his march of death," published in your impression of the 18th which reached me this morning, with feeling of extreme indignation.

I consider it to be quite unbecoming my position to enter into a controversy when I perceive the most wilful perversion of facts on your part to be your rule, but I will observe for the benefit of those less prejudiced than yourself that the Hospital State of the 38th Regiment signed by the Regimental Surgeon, and now before me, shows that 15 men were admitted to hospital between 2 P. M. of the 20th August (the day the Regiment marched to Wuzzeerabad) and 8 o'clock A. M. 21st, and not 70, or 150 as you say two of your correspondents inform you was the case; also, that previous to leaving Wuzzeerabad on the evening of the 21st, I consulted the Regimental Surgeon, as to whether there were any men in hospital too unwell to accompany the Regiment on its march, and he stated to me that there were no serious cases in hospital. I must also add that 149 and not 360 mules were at my disposal, and that I addressed the Regiment on parade before it marched off, and informed the men that the mules, then drawn up in front of the Regiment, were for their use and benefit on the march. I consider myself, therefore, quite justified in pronouncing your statements false and discreditable. In conclusion I beg to state that I shall now take such action as regards the article published by you, in your impression of the 18th, as may appear to my superiors necessary, but I decline to be drawn into any further correspondence or communication with you, as the Editor of "Indian Public Opinion."—Your obedient servant,

S. A. Willis, Colonel,
Lt.-Col., Comdg. 38th Regiment.
Rawul Pindee, 23rd September 1868.

Chateau Lafitte.—Baron James de Rothschild has gone to the Gironde to look at his new purchase, the famous Chateau Lafitte, whose vines this year are expected to produce a finer crop, both as regards quality and quantity, than has been known since 1811. The value of the growth of 1868 is estimated at £40,000 sterling. The news of the vintage generally is better than so.

FORGERY BY A LONDON SOLICITOR UPON EARL DUDLEY.

At the mansion-house on Monday, Sept. 7, F. A. Farrar, solicitor St. Clement's-lane, City, underwent a preliminary examination before the Lord Mayor on the charge of forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £800, purporting to be accepted by the Earl of Dudley, Dudley-house, Park-lane, with intent to defraud.

Mr. George Lewis, jun., conducted the prosecution on behalf of Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., bankers, College-green, Dublin; and Mr. Philp appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lewis said that about the beginning of last month the prisoner waited upon a gentleman of the name of Newton, who carried on business as an accountant in Threadneedle-street, and requested him to discount or to get discounted a bill of exchange for £800, purporting to be accepted by the Earl of Dudley, and he produced to Mr. Newton, as some pretence for being in the possession of a bill of exchange which most people would suppose, considering the revenue of the Earl of Dudley, was a forgery, an agreement which purported to be between John Hullett and the Earl of Dudley, in which the first-named person agreed to write an opera called "King Tolo," and in consideration of his composing and writing the said opera the noble earl agreed to pay him the sum of 800 guineas. That agreement purported to be executed by the Earl of Dudley and Mr. Hullett. The bill of exchange was transmitted through Mr. Foxall, their financial agent in London, to Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., bankers, Dublin, and they, although having no suspicion of any forgery or fraud, wrote to the Earl of Dudley, as a matter of precaution and asked if the acceptance to the bill were his genuine acceptance. The earl was unfortunately fishing in Scotland at the time, and did not receive the letter until many days afterwards. Meantime the bankers had discounted the bill, and they forwarded the amount, less the discount, to Mr. Foxall, who had received the bill and agreement from Mr. Newton. Mr. Foxall handed the money to Mr. Newton, and the latter paid it to the prisoner. The letter to the Earl of Dudley was written on August 10, and the bill was discounted on the 15th. On the 26th August the earl wrote to Messrs. Guinness, Mahon, and Co., as follows:—

Fealar-lodge, by Pitlochry, August 26, 1868.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of August 10, which should have had earlier attention but that I have been moving about, I beg to say that the bill of which you sent me a copy, signed "John Hullett," and purporting to be accepted by me and payable at the Bank of England, is a forgery. I know nothing of any Mr. Hullett, and do not keep my banking account at the Bank of England. I trust in the absence of any authority from me, you have not discounted the bill; and I am, gentlemen, your very obedient servant, Dudley.

The prosecutors acquainted his lordship with what had taken place, and received another letter from the earl in the following terms:—

Forest-lodge, Dalmally, Argyleshire.

Gentlemen,—I received your reply to my letter yesterday and hasten to answer it. I can only repeat to you what I said in my first communication. The bill is a forgery. Mr. Hullett and his pretended opera are entirely unknown to me, and consequently the pretended acceptance is only a part of the swindle by which your London correspondent has been mystified. The same thing has been attempted this month in London, but was defeated by the banker proposing to hold the bill for the verification of the signature, which was refused, and the bill was consequently not discounted. I greatly regret what has occurred, but I am not in any degree answerable for it, my silence being explained, that I have been moving about Scotland till I went to Fealar, from which place I wrote to you; and I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Dudley.

Upon receiving these letters Mr. Guinness, the head of the firm, began an inquiry which led him soon to suspect that the prisoner was the prime mover in the matter, and he ascertained that the prisoner had received the whole of the money obtained upon this forged acceptance. Mr. Newton communicated with the prisoner, who called upon him that morning, and he then, in the presence of Mr. Guinness, pretended that he had handed the money over to Mr. Hullett, but said that he had £120 of it in hand, which he had not handed over. He was asked to give up that sum, but he said he had not got it with him. He was then asked for a cheque, and as he refused to give one he was given into custody, and on being searched £170 in bank notes, part of the proceeds of the forgery, were found in his pocket.

Sufficient evidence having been adduced to justify a remand, the prisoner was removed to the cells, the Lord Mayor declining to accept bail.

At the Mansion-house on Tuesday, September 8, John Hullett, a well-dressed man, described as a clerk, and as living at Waterloo, near Cosham, Hants, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in custody of detective sergeant Michael Haydon, charged with being concerned with F. A. Farrar, solicitor, in forging and uttering the acceptance in question. Mr. George Lewis said the prisoner was arrested on Monday night, and, as had been expected, he was perfectly unaware that Mr. Farrar had received such a large sum of money as £780 from Mr. Newton. Upon him pawnbrokers' duplicates for jewellery and clothing were found, and these appeared to be his only means of support at present. Mr. Lewis called attention to the fact that, 10 days after the prisoner was said to have received nearly £800 upon the bill, he was found pawning his coat for 3s. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoner, who appeared to be very much distressed at his situation, until Tuesday, Sept. 15, when he will be brought up again with Farrar.

APPREHENSION OF A SCOTCH CANDIDATE ON A CHARGE OF STEALING A POST-LETTER.

On Wednesday morning, the 9th September, Mr. Edmund Beatty Lockyer, one of the candidates for the representation of the Northern burghs in Parliament, was, along with a postman named George Wilkie Holmes, placed at the bar of the Edinburgh Police-court on a charge of stealing a post letter. The court room was crowded to excess, many persons being unable to gain admission.

The indictment against Mr. Lockyer charged him with being guilty of a contravention of the Act 1 Vict., cap. 36, sections 30, and 36, in so far as that on the 8th September, he received from George Wilkie Holmes a post letter, knowing the same to have been stolen, embezzled, or secreted, and to have been sent, or intended to have been sent by post, as also in contravention of section 36 of the said Act, he solicited or endeavoured to procure the said George Wilkie Holmes to commit felony or misdemeanor, punishable by Post-office Acts, by having, on the date above libelled, in the premises occupied by him in Princes-street, received the said letter, which was addressed to Miss Sinclair, No. 6, Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

George Wilkie Holmes, residing at Maryfield, Edinburgh was charged with being guilty, actor, or art and part, of theft, and of the statutory high crime and offence of stealing a post letter, in so far as, upon the 8th September, he did wickedly and feloniously take away from the premises occupied by Mr. E. B. Lockyer, or from some other place within the limits of the police of the city of Edinburgh a post letter, addressed to Miss Sinclair, Frederick-street, the property or in the lawful possession of Mr. Augustus Cunyngham, her Majesty's Post-master General for Scotland.

Both prisoners were remitted to a higher court for further examination.

Although the police authorities decline to furnish us the particulars regarding this extraordinary affair, we have been enabled to glean the following from other sources:—

For some time past complaints have been made to the Post Office authorities by Miss Sinclair, that letters addressed to her and to her maid servant, had been tampered with previous to their delivery. Inquiries were set afoot, and the inspector of letter carriers was especially charged with the case. After watching for some time without result, the assistance of the police was obtained. Detectives Gollan and Auld were selected for the work. They laid their plans carefully, and, we understand, pounced upon the prisoners in the act of opening a letter. The postman had, it is said, been induced to carry all letters addressed to Miss Sinclair to Mr. Lockyer's office, on the understanding that he would be handsomely remunerated for so doing, and that in the event of Mr. Lockyer's being returned to Parliament for the Northern burghs he would get his accomplice a better situation. Holmes is an elder in a Methodist Church in Victoria-terrace, and had been in the habit of "holding forth" in the public thoroughfares on Sunday evenings. Miss Sinclair was some years ago prosecuted in the Court of Session, by Mr. Lockyer, for breach of promise of marriage.—*Standard.*

Distinguished Female Gamblers.—At the present moment (says a Baden letter) there are three very bold female gamblers at Baden. One is the Russian Princess ——, who plays several hours every day at rouge et noir, and sometimes makes what in our money would be many hundreds, and at others goes empty away. She wins calmly enough, but when luck is against her looks anxious. The second is Madame Ratazzi, wife of the Italian ex-minister—there is no impropriety in mentioning her name, since both as authoress and politician she is a public character. She patronises roulette, and at every turn of the wheel her money passes on the board. She is a good gambler—smirking when she wins, and smirking when she loses. She dresses as splendidly as any of the dames in Paris. The other night she excited a flutter among the ladies assembled in the saloons of the "Conversation" by appearing in a robe flaming red with an exaggerated train which dragged its slow length along the floor. But the greatest of the feminine players is the Leonie Leblance. When she is at the rouge et noir table a larger crowd than usual is collected to witness her operations. The stake she generally risks is 6,000 francs (240*l.*), which is the maximum al owed. Her chance is changing: a few days back she won 4 000*l.* in one sitting; some days later she lost about 2,000*l.*, and was then reduced to the indignity of playing for paltry sums—20*l.* or thereabouts.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" ON LORD MAYO.

(*Saturday Review, Sept.* 5.)

It was necessary that Lord Mayo should inform his constituents that he was not a candidate for re-election; but his announcement that he is about to be Governor-General of India sounds too much like a challenge to fortune. No man, if the ancient maxim may be so far modified, ought to think himself happy in the possession of office until he is sworn in. The man who sold the lion's skin was killed in hunting him; and Sir John Lawrence has not yet completed his term, which expires at the end of the year. If Parliament meets between the 10th and 15th of December, the decisive vote will be taken before Christmas; and Lord Mayo can scarcely anticipate with confidence that a hostile Ministry may not have succeeded to power before New Year's Day. He will himself have sailed for India in November, but his ship will not outrun the telegraph; and the successors of Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote will not fail to take advantage of any irregularity which may have been incurred for the purpose of securing a great appointment to a member of the outgoing Cabinet. It has always been customary for new Ministers to watch with interested vigilance the tendency of a retiring party to deal freely with the stock and fixtures of office. In 1835, when Lord Melbourne succeeded Sir Robert Peel, the appointment of Lord Heytesbury was cancelled, although he was already on his way to India; and accordingly a precedent which may perhaps apply to Lord Mayo's case was established, at the cost, as it afterwards appeared, of the disastrous Affghan war. It must be supposed that Lord Mayo and his colleagues have calculated the date of Sir John Lawrence's resignation, so as to satisfy themselves that his successor will be formally installed before the Government can be forced to resign, but in making a choice which will not command general confidence, Mr. Disraeli would have acted more judiciously if he had waited for the actual vacancy. His imagination is perhaps pleased by the opportunity of promoting a faithful adherent to an office which he is believed formerly to have coveted for himself. The Viceroyalty of India is the nearest place in importance to the Premiership of England, and is incomparably superior to any office at home in external dignity and splendour. Although the experiment would have been dangerous, Mr. Disraeli would in some respects have been adapted to the position of an Eastern potentate; and the functionary who assigns a province to a political partisan may feel that he is greater than his lieutenant. The comparative ability, indeed, of the patron and his client is not likely to be the subject of controversy, and a considerable superiority of the chief Minister over his colleagues tends to facilitate domestic administration; but a Viceroy of India cannot be as safely overruled as a Secretary for Ireland, nor would it be as easy to recall a declaration of war or a dethronement of a vassal prince as to disavow an unsuccessful bid for the support of the Irish priesthood.

It is an invidious and disagreeable duty to criticize the intellectual or practical capacity of any man, and more especially of an upright and intelligent public servant; but Lord Mayo has only himself and his friends to thank for unpleasant commentaries on his personal qualifications for high office. The statesmanlike faculties which ought to have been indispensable conditions of the appointment are, according to the legal jingle, certainly not patent, and it is barely possible that they should be latent. Lord Mayo's rank, his popularity, and his well-used opportunities have given him a respectable position in Parliament and in public estimation; and there is every reason to suppose that, by conscientious assiduity, he has done himself ample justice. His opponents, and default of enemies, have never affected to despise him, while, on the other hand, his friends have certainly not suspected him to conceal a reserve of undeveloped greatness. Lord Canning, although he had small official experience and no Parliamentary distinction, was habitually believed by his political and private friends to possess powers which he had not yet displayed; and, although he afterwards earned the promotion which had been given on trust, the original appointment of Lord Canning partook of the nature of a job, inasmuch as Lord Palmerston and Mr. Vernon Smith were influenced rather by attachment to the memory of the father than by knowledge of the capacity of the son. The apologists of the present Government were probably not aware that on the recall of Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, although he was afterwards induced to prefer Sir Henry Hardinge, had almost resolved to appoint the late Duke of Newcastle, then Earl of Lincoln, to the office of Governor-General. Lord Lincoln was at the time young and comparatively little known, nor can it be said that he at any subsequent time rose to the highest rank as a statesman; but his chief, who was an admirable judge of character, had discerned his remarksble firmness and self-reliance, and he was at the moment impressed with the inconveniences which might be caused by an eccentric man of genius. Although it is seldom desirable to draw personal distinctions, it is difficult to trust Mr. Disraeli as the country had, with good reason, learned to trust Sir Robert Peel. The present Minister has not convinced the world that his measures or his appointments are determined exclusively by considerations of the public good. Even in committing mistakes, or in the more difficult task of correcting them, the last thought of Sir Robert Peel was the maintenance of himself and his party in power.

Lord Mayo expects to succeed a Viceroy who surpasses nearly all his predecessors in his familiarity with the circumstances and administration of India. It is difficult to ascertain whether Sir John Lawrence has succeeded or partially failed, for his supporters and his critics are equally positive in the expression of their respective opinions, and, with or without cause, the Viceroy has not been popular with the society of Calcutta. It is probably not expedient that the Government of India should, as a rule, be entrusted to a member of the local service. The long-established traditions of England are opposed to professional training for the highest offices; or, rather, it is thought that, as lawyers are for forensic purposes the best exponents of technical or scientific details, political life is a better training for a statesman than a purely administrative career. An Indian Commissioner or Political Resident knows many things which may be useful to a Viceroy; but he has not the habit of considering Imperial questions as a whole; and he is unfamiliar with European habits of thought. Sir John Lawrence's great services in the Punjab during the mutiny gave him a title, which was deemed irresistible, to the succession on Lord Elgin's death. His administration, if not brilliant, has been tranquil and prosperous; but he is accused of a certain narrowness, which may, if it exists, probably be attributed to his limited sphere of political experience. An English statesman of the highest rank, though he would have his special duties to learn, might have contrasted advantageously with the mere Indian civilian; but Lord Mayo will excite no enthusiasm, and he will probably be censured for his inferiority to a predecessor who had the rules of the Indian service by heart, and the relations of the native Courts with the Supreme Government at his fingers' ends. Yet the test of a statesman's fitness for high office is not the popular judgment, but his success in conducting ordinary affairs and in deciding between conflicting lines of policy. As Governor-General of Canada, or as Governor of a great Australian colony, Lord Mayo would have been qualified, by good sense and courtesy of demeanour, to perform constitutional functions which require tact rather than originality or genius. In India he may at any time be required to determine, at short notice, some question involving the fate of the Empire.

The main principles of Indian administration have been more or less clearly defined since the definitive reversal of Lord Dalhousie's system of aggrandizement. In a choice of difficulties, the Government at home and in Calcutta has finally resolved to maintain all native dynasties, and to abstain from converting any protectorate into direct sovereignty. Even in Mysore, after an entire generation of English rule, the native ruler is to receive the power conferred on his adopted father by Lord Wellesley. It will be easy for Lord Mayo to allow things to follow their natural course; and as long as foreign affairs run smoothly, there is no immediate reason for apprehending domestic insurrection. Beyond the Northern frontier there is the gravest cause for vigilance, if not for anxiety. The Russian territory is only separated by a single native State from the English border; and, while Affghan kings and pretenders are earnestly soliciting the favour of the Viceroy, some of their rivals are hoping for Russian intervention and an Affghan contingent is serving against, Bokhara under the Russian standard. There is little doubt that Sir John Lawrence has judged rightly in postponing as long as possible any participation in the anarchical struggles of Affghanistan; but it is understood that the Viceroy concurs in the unanimous opinion of Anglo-Indian politicians that neither Russia nor Persia can be allowed to threaten the English dominions by the occupation of Herat or Candahar. Collision will be best avoided by keeping a formidable competitor at a distance; and although the Russian forces which could be brought against India would be necessarily insignificant, a European neighbour might create a formidable danger by offering aid to possible native disaffection. It is indispensable that the Indian Government should act neither too soon nor too late, and that in the meantime it should be prepared for an eventual struggle. It is no affront to Lord Mayo to say that in a momentous crisis he is not a statesman on whom the country would confidently rely.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March* 1848 *and by Imperial Decree of* 25*th July* 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd October 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		per Rupee	
,, 4	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
,, 2	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
,, 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
,, demand		1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 10 3/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 ,,
3	do.	1/11 1/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11 ,,
1	do.	1/10 15/16 ,,
On demand		1/10 7/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do. 6	do. 4
Do. 12	do. 5
Do. 24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mn' sight above	£50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	1s. 11 /8d.	,,
,, 3	do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
,, 2	do.	1s. 11d.	,,
,, 1	do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
On demand		1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	5 ,,
3 do.	...	...	3 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/4d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	,, ,, at 1s. 11 1/16d.	,,
3	do.	,, ,, at 1s. 11d	,,
2	do.	,, ,, at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
1	do.	,, ,, at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)		,, ,, at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home free of charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, *and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of* 1862, 25*rd March* 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Ferre, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. Sawer Esq.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By Order of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18	,,
Clarets	'St. Julien'	,, 18	,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,, 12	,,
Austrian Wines, Red and White			
Voslauer		Rs. 18 to 23	,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz. Rs. 18
	Medoc Vieux	,, 21
	Margaux	,, 18
	St. Emilion	,, 20
	St Estephe	,, 20
	Haut Sauternes	,, 20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	,, 20
	Chateau Leoville	,, 25
	Grand Chateau Larose	,, 30
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	,, 35
BURGUNDY, Chambertin		,, 25

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a first-class blood